

Newport



Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume XC.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

Number 4,673.

POETRY.

NIGHT.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The day is done, and the darkness
Falls from the wings of night,
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights of the village
Gleam through the rain and the mist,
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me,
That my soul cannot resist.

A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.

Come, read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt lay,
That shall soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the bardic sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of time.

For, like the strains of martial music,
Their mighty thoughts suggest
Life's endless toil and endeavor;
And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humble poet,
Whose song, fresh from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyes of sorrow.

Who, through long days of labor,
And nights of dreariness and pain,
Still hears in his soul the music
Of words that were meant in vain.

Some songs have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

Then read from the treasure volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice.

And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold up like leaves of an old book,
And a sweet slumber shall steal away.

AGRICULTURE.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.—It is admitted by every one who is at all acquainted with the great nutritive qualities of the carrot, that as a winter food for horses, to use in small quantities daily—say half a peck to each horse, with their dry food, especially in the absence of green provender,—it is of the utmost value. It not only possesses fattening properties equal to oats,—taking bushel for bushel,—but it secures to the horse, in winter season, a fine health, loose skin, and a glossy coat of hair, which it is impossible to produce except by the use of the carrot.

To those keeping horses, who do not raise their own carrots, we would hint that now is the time to procure a supply, while they are being harvested. About twelve bushels to a horse, we think, would be sufficient. They should be buried in the usual way, and taken out a bushel at a time as they may be wanted. They will in this way keep plump and fresh as the day they were taken from the field.

HARVESTING TURNIPS.—Pulling turnips and cutting off the tops by hand and knife, which is almost the universal practice among American farmers, is about as far behind the age of improved husbandry, as digging up the land with a hoe, instead of plowing. In England, turnips are almost invariably planted in drills; at the pulling times the laborer passes along the row with a sharp light hoe, with which he dexterously cuts off the tops, throwing them by the same motion into the hollow between the two rows. Another person follows with another hoe, which he strikes below the bulb, so as to cut off the top root, throwing the turnips of two rows together ready for the gatherer to basket and carry to the pile or cart for storage. Sometimes one hand performs both operations of topping and digging, but two work to the best advantage. Great skill is acquired by practice in cutting the tops as well as dexterously raising the roots.

APPLICATION OF GUANO.—The editor of the *American Farmer* repeats his advice given before, in the most urgent manner, to his agricultural friends, who intend using Guano this season. "To use plaster or ground charcoal, with it, to fix and prolong the action of the ammonia, which is, perhaps, its most efficient element. Such admixture would be advisable in all soils, but in light, porous ones, we hold it to be indispensable. He who expends his means in the purchase of costly manures should look beyond the growth of a single crop for his remuneration—he should look to the improvement of his soil for the growth of future crops."

PER-CENTAGE OF ASH IN WHEAT.—It is a curious fact that the larger the crop of wheat, the smaller, in general, is the percentage of ash in the grain.

SELECTED TALES.

THE MECHANIC'S HOME.

One evening in the early part of the winter, the door-bell rung with energy, and the servant announced a man who wished to see me. "A man" is one thing with a servant, a "gentleman," another, a "person" something different from either.—The man stood in the hall, but I wondered why he had not been called a gentleman. I was puzzled where to place him myself. His dress was very neat, but plain, and rather coarse. His hair, that badge of refinement, was white, in perfect order and almost elegant. Every thing about him seemed substantial; but nothing gave a clue to his position in life. In all outward seeming, he was a simple man. When he spoke to me, his address was simple, clear, direct, and with a certain air of self-reliance the furthest possible from a vulgar bluster.

"Doctor," he said, "I wish you would go and see my child. We fear he is threatened with croup."

This case which he described as we went along, was a pretty clear one, and I hurried my walk still more, and in a few moments we were at the door. We went up, up, up, to the fourth story. The last flight of stairs was carpeted, and a small lamp at the top lighted us up. An excellent and very durable kind of mat lay at the door. You will see, in time, why I give these little particulars.

I entered the open door, and was welcomed by a rather pretty and remarkable tidy woman, who could have been nobody in the world, but the wife of the man who had summoned me.

"I am glad you have come so soon," she said, in a soft, pure accent. "Little William seems so distressed that he can hardly breathe;" and the next moment, as we passed through a narrow passage where he lay, I heard the unmistakable croupy sound, that justly carries such terror to the parent's heart.

"Is it the croup, Doctor?" asked the father, with a voice of emotion, as I bent over the child, a fine boy, three years of age.

It is certainly the croup," I said, "and a violent attack. How long is it since you thought him sick?"

"Not above an hour," was the calm reply. It was made calm by a firm self-control. I looked at the mother. She was very pale, but did not trust herself to speak.

"Then there is probably but little danger," I said; "but we have something to do. Have you water here?"

The husband went to what seemed a closet, opened two doors, and disclosed a neat pine bathing-tub, supplied with the Croton. This was beyond my hopes; but I had no time to wonder. The little fellow was in a high fever, and laboring for every breath. Taking him from his little crib, where he lay upon a nice hair mattress, fit for a Prince to sleep on, I took off his clean night clothes, stood him in the bath-tub, and made his father pour full up on his neck and chest three pails of cold water, while I rubbed them briskly with my hand. He was then wiped dry, and rubbed until his whole body was glowing like a flame. Then I wrung a large towel of cold water and put it round his throat, and then wrapped him up in blankets. The brave little fellow had borne it all without a complaint, as if he understood that under his father's eye no harm could come to him. In fifteen minutes after he was wrapped in the blankets, he was in a profuse perspiration, in a sound slumber, and breathing freely. The danger was over—so rapid is this disease, and so easily cured. Happiness had shed a serene light upon the countenance of the father, and thrown over the mother's face a glow of beauty. I looked upon them, and was more than ever puzzled where to place them. There were no marks of high birth or superior breeding—not a shadow of decayed gentility about them. It was the reverse, as if they were working up from a low rank of life to a higher.

I looked around the room. It was the bedroom. Every thing in it was perfectly neat and orderly. The bed, like the crib, was excellent but not costly. The white counterpane did not cost more than ten shillings—yet how beautiful it looked! The white window curtains were shilling muslin; but their folds hung as richly as if they were damask—and how very appropriate they seemed! The bath, with its snug folding doors, I knew, had not cost, plumber's bill and all, more than ten dollars. The toilet table, of an elegant form, and completely covered, I had no doubt, was of pine, and cost half-a-dollar. The pictures on the wall were beautifully-tinted lithographs—better, far better, than oil

paintings I have seen in the houses of millionaires; yet they can be bought at Goupil's or Williams's, or Stevens's for three to five shillings, and a dollar apiece had framed them. The floor had a carpet that matched everything with its small, neat figure, and a light chamber color.—It was a jewel of a room, and as perfect in all its parts, as if an artist had designed it.

Leaving the little boy to his untroubled sleep, and giving directions for a bath on his waking, we went into the room, which was differently, but just as neatly arranged. It might have answered for a parlor, (only it had a cooking stove,) for an artist's study, or a dining-room. It was hung with pictures—heads, historical pieces, and landscapes; all such as a man of taste could select and buy cheap; but which, like good books, are invaluable.—And speaking of books, there was a hanging library on one side of the chimney which a single glance assured me contained the very choicest treasures of the English tongue.

The man went to a bureau, opened a drawer, and took out some money.

"What is your fee, Doctor?" he asked, holding the bills so as to select one to pay me.

Now, I had made up my mind, before I had got half-way up stairs, that I might have to wait for my pay—perhaps never get it; but all this had changed. I could not, as I often do, inquire into the circumstances of the man, and graduate my price accordingly. There he stood, ready to pay me, with money enough; yet it was evident that he was a working man, and far from wealthy. I had nothing left but to name the lowest fee.

"One dollar does not seem enough," said he. "You have saved my child's life, and have been at more trouble than to merely write a prescription."

"Do you work for a living?" I asked, hoping to solve the mystery.

He smiled and held out his hand, which showed the usual signs of a man of honest toil.

"You are a mechanic?" I said, willing to know more of him.

"Take that," he said, placing a two-dollar note in my hand, with a not-to-be-refused air, "and I will gratify your curiosity; for there is no use in pretending that you are not a little curious."

There was a hearty, respectful freedom about this that was irresistible. I put the note in my pocket, and the man going to a door, opened it into a closet of modern size, and displayed the bench and tools of a shoemaker.

"You must be an extraordinary workman," said I, looking around the room, which seemed almost luxurious; but when I looked at each item I found that it cost very little.

"No, nothing extra, I barely manage to earn a little over a dollar a day. Mary helps me some. With the housework to do, and our boy to look after, she earns enough to make our wages average eight dollars a week. We began with nothing—we live as you see."

All this comfort, this respectability, this almost luxury, for eight dollars a week! I expressed my surprise. "I should be very sorry if we spent so much," said he.—"We have not only managed to live on that, but we have something laid up in the saving's bank."

"Will you have the goodness," said I, "just to explain to me how you do it?"

"With pleasure," he replied: "for you may persuade others, no better off than I am, to make the best of their situation.—My name is William Carter. My father died when I was young, and I was bound out an apprentice to a shoemaker, with the usual provisions of schooling. I did as well as boys do generally at school, and as I was very fond of reading, I made the most of my spare time and the advantages of the Apprentices' Library. Probably the books that helped me most were the sensible writings of William Cobbett."

Following his example, I determined to give myself a useful education, and I have to some extent succeeded. But a man's education is a life-long process; and the more I learn, the more I see before me.

I was hardly out of my time when I fell in love with my Mary there, whom some people think very pretty, but whom I know to be very good."

Mary looked up with such a bright, loving smile, as to fully justify some people in their notion.

"When I had been one year a journeyman, and laid up a few dollars (for I had a strong motive to be saving,) we were married. I boarded at her father's, and she bound shoes for the shop where I worked. We lived a few weeks at home; but it was

not our home—so we determined to set up housekeeping. It was rather a small set up, but we made it answer. I spent a week in house-hunting. Some were too dear, some too shabby. At last I found this place. It was new and clean, high and airy, and I thought it would do. I got it for fifty dollars a year—and though the rents all round advanced, our landlord is satisfied with that, or takes it in preference to risking a worse tenant. The place was naked enough, and we had little to put in it save ourselves; but we went cheerfully to work, earned all we could, saved all we could,—and you see the result."

"I see; but I confess I do not understand it," said I, willing to hear him explain the economies of this modest and beautiful home.

"Well, it is simple enough. When Mary and I moved ourselves here and took possession, with a table, two chairs, a cooking stove, a saucepan or two, and a cot-bed with a straw mattress; the first thing we did was to hold a council of war. 'Now, Mary, my love,' said I, 'here we are. We have next to nothing, and we have every thing to get, and nobody but ourselves.'"

We found that we could earn on an average, eight dollars a week. We determined to live as cheaply as possible, save all we could, and make us a home.—Our rent was one dollar a week—our fuel, light, water-rent, and some little matters a dollar more. We have allowed the same amount for our clothing, and by buying the best things, and keeping them carefully, we dress well enough for that. Even my wife is satisfied with her wardrobe, and finds that raw silk at six shillings a yard is cheaper, in the long run, than calico at one shilling. That makes three dollars a week, and we had still our living to pay for. That cost us, with three in our family, just one dollar more."

"One dollar apiece?"

"No—one dollar for all. You seem surprised; but we have reckoned it over. It cost more at first, but now we have learned to do it. We have a clear surplus of four dollars a week, after paying all expenses of rent, fire, light, water, clothing and food. I do not count our luxuries, such as an evening at the theatre, at a concert, or a little treat to our friends when we give a party."

I know a smile came over my face, for he continued:

"Yes, give a party; and we have a dozen guests, which is quite enough for comfort, and our treat of chocolate, cakes, blanch-mange, etc., costs as much as two dollars; but this is not very often. Out of our surplus, which comes, you see, to two hundred dollars a year—we have bought all you see, and have money in the bank."

"I see it all," said I, "all but the living. Many a mechanic spends more than that for cigars, to say nothing of liquor. Pray tell me precisely how you live."

"With pleasure. First of all, then, I smoke no cigars and chew no tobacco, and Mary takes no snuff."

Here the pleasant smile came in, but there was no interruption for Mary seemed to think her husband knew what he was about, and could talk very well without her aid.

"I have not drank a glass of liquor since the day I was married, except a glass of wine about four times a year on Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July, and William's birthday. The last is our especial holiday. I had read enough physiology to make up my mind that tea and coffee contained no nutriment, and were poisons beside; and I tried a vegetable diet long enough to like it better than a mixed one, and I find that it agrees with me better; and as we have read and experimented together, of course Mary thinks as I do."

"But what do you eat and drink?" I asked, curious to see how far this self-taught philosopher had progressed in the laws of health.

"Come this way, and I will show you," he said; taking a light and leading the way into a spacious store-room. "Here, first of all, is a mill, which cost me twelve shillings. It grinds all my grain; gives me the freshest and most beautiful meal, and saves tolls and the profits. This is a barrel of wheat. I buy the best, and am sure that it is clean and good. It costs less than three cents a pound; and a pound of wheat a day, you know, is feed enough for any man. We make it into bread, mush, pies, and cakes. Here is a barrel of potatoes. This is hominy. Here are some beans, a box of tapioca, macaroni. Here is a barrel of apples, the best I can find in Fulton Market. Here is a box of sugar, and this is our butter-jar. We take a quart of country milk a day. I buy the rest down town by the box or barrel, where I can

get the best and cheapest. Making wheat—eaten as mush or bread, and all made coarse, without boiling—and potatoes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easily see that a dollar a week for provision is not only ample, but allows of a healthy and even luxurious variety. For the rest, we eat greens, vegetables, fruit and berries in their season. In the summer we have strawberries and peaches, as soon as they are ripe and good. Mary will get up dinner from these materials at a cost of a shilling, better than the whole bill of fare at the Astor."

I was satisfied. Here was comfort, intelligence, taste, and modern luxury, all enjoyed by an humble mechanic, who knew how to live at the cost I have mentioned.—How much useless complaining might be saved,—how much genuine happiness be enjoyed,—how much evil and suffering might be prevented, if all the working men in New York were as William Carter.

I never shook a man or woman by the hand with more hearty respect than when I said "good night," to this happy couple, who, in this expensive city, are living in luxury and growing rich on eight dollars a week, and making the bench of a shoemaker a chair of practical philosophy.

LAW OF R. ISLAND.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, October Session, A. D. 1851.

RESOLUTION for building a fence around the State House grounds in Providence.
Resolved, That Allen C. Matthews, Thomas J. Steel, and Nathan Potter be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, to cause an iron fence to be built around the public grounds belonging to the State, in front and rear of the State House, in Providence, and to put said grounds in proper order; and that said Committee be, and they hereby are authorized, from time to time, to draw upon the General Treasurer for such sum as shall be necessary for their purpose, provided that the whole amount of their drafts shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

True copy—witness:
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION referring the account of the Phoenix Bank against the State to the Supreme Court.
Resolved, That the account of the Phoenix Bank of Westerly, against the State, be referred to the Supreme Court, to be heard and determined by the said Court, and that the said Court be, and they are hereby authorized, to cause an iron fence to be built around the public grounds belonging to the State, in front and rear of the State House, in Providence, and to put said grounds in proper order; and that said Committee be, and they hereby are authorized, from time to time, to draw upon the General Treasurer for such sum as shall be necessary for their purpose, provided that the whole amount of their drafts shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

True copy—witness:
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION in relation to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
Resolved, That the committee appointed by the General Assembly, at their last session, to examine into the affairs of the Narragansett Indian Tribe, be empowered to settle finally all accounts and claims between individuals and said Tribe, and that they be also authorized to agree with John Miller, as to the amount of damages due from said Tribe, annually or in gross, for land of said Tribe, or any individuals thereof, flowed by said John Miller.

True copy—witness:
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION authorizing the purchase of books for the use of the prisoners in the State Prison and Providence County Jail.
Resolved, That the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison, be authorized to purchase such books as they may deem proper to select, not to exceed the expense of one hundred and fifty dollars, for the use of the State Prison and the Providence County Jail, and to draw on the General Treasurer for said sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for payment of the same.

True copy—witness:
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION for an appropriation for fixtures and cases in the Clerk's Office in the State House, in Providence.
Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for fitting up and furnishing the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of Providence, under the direction of His Excellency the Governor, and that he be authorized to draw for the same.

True copy—witness:
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Committee in Massachusetts and Rhode Island boundary line, to make a report.
Resolved, That the Commissioners for ascertaining and settling the line between this State and the State of Massachusetts, be requested to make, at the next session, a full and particular report of their doings in the premises.

True copy—witness:
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

ANECDOTES.

"Does anybody want some first rate fresh eggs for three cents a dozen?" inquired a wag one morning. There was at once a general response of "I do." "And I too," "I'll take a lot," &c., from a dozen eager voices. "Well," said the wag, "I'm going to market to purchase some eggs, and if I find some for sale at that price, I will call and let you know."

"Box, where do you live?" "At home." "Where's your home?" "With my father." "Where does he live?" "With my mother sir." And where do they both live?—"They both live together." "But where?" "In a house." "How?" "By eating sir." "What's your name?" "Don't know, sir, but if you'll hold my pig, I'll run home and ask my mother."

"Look out, up dare, how you trow brick—guess you want to kill dis nigger," said a lusty black hod carrier, the other day, when a large brick fell from a two story scaffold upon his head and broke in two, without any further damage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYPOTHETICAL.

How children ever learn anything in "our higher Seminaries," is one of the puzzles that we can't fathom. The moment a man gets to be a "Professor," his language becomes so high sounding, that nobody but Webster's Dictionary can keep up with him. Prof. Ferguson of the New York Normal School, thus speaks of "the Reduction of Stars on the Hypothetical representation, as applied to the infinitesimal results."

"It was well known that if a series of ordinates be taken to denote the approximate formula of diverging axes, the corresponding abscissae will denote the respective values of the variable, upon which the negative equation depends; but if, under these circumstances, infinitesimal media be substituted for the polarization of reflected vibrations, and physical hypothesis merges the elasticity of the oscillating medium in the angle of incidences, and the solution resolves itself by analytical transformation into a molecular equivalent, whose arithmetical mean, with a subordinate maxim supposed, the rectilinear intersection of which must be equal to the arc of dynamic fluctuation, will be the calculus of the atomic difference required."

If that isn't as clear as mud, we should like to know what is.—*Literary Echo.*

A Child's Faith.

A beloved minister of the Gospel was one day speaking of that active, living faith, which should at all times cheer the heart of the sincere follower of Jesus, and related to me a beautiful illustration that had just occurred in his own family.

He had gone into a cellar which in winter was quite dark, and entered by a trap door. A little daughter, only three years old, was trying to find him, and came to the trap door; but on looking down all was dark, and she called:

"Yes; would you like to come, Mary?"

"It is dark, I can't come down, papa."

"Well, my daughter, I am right below you and I can see you, though you cannot see me and if you will drop yourself I will catch you."

"O, I should fall; I can't see you, papa."

"I know it," he answered, "but I am really here, and you shall not fall, nor hurt yourself. If you will jump, I will catch you safely."

She hesitated, then advanced a little further, then summoning all her resolution, she threw herself forward, and was received safely in her father's arms.

Life in Portugal.

A Portuguese newspaper gives statistics which could only be obtained under one of those governments of the spy-and-secret-police system. They report the state of matrimony in that country. "There are in Portugal 872,634 married couples of which the present condition is very nearly as follows:—Women who have left their husbands for their lovers, 1,202. Husbands who have left their wives for other women, 2,361. Couples who have agreed to live separately, 33,129. Couples who live in open warfare, under the same roof, 132,063. Couples who cordially hate each other, but who dissemble their aversion under the appearance of love, 162,320. Couples who live in a state of tranquil indifference, 510,132. Couples, thought by their acquaintances to be happy, but who are not, themselves, convinced of their own felicity, 1,102. Couples who are happy as compared with those that are confessedly unhappy, 131. Couples indisputably happy in each other, 9. Total, 872,634."

How to Get Sleep.

How to get sleep is to many persons a matter of high importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up or down stairs a few times just before retiring, aid in equalizing circulation, and promoting sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

Teach Children To Think.

Study, and the means of study, are indispensable; but all study and no reflection will never make a scholar. A man may read a monument of books, and never know the more; because, knowing but a little of all, he knows nothing definite of a part.—So with children. They should obtain the faculty of reflection. Moderate study, and rigid, scrutinizing, untiring thought, will bring a child any sufficient knowledge.—Who is the successful man? He who thinks. Who the distinguished professional man? He who reflects and investigates. And who the enviable scholar—the book-worm? Ask Newton with his apple, Watt with his engine, or Franklin and Morse with the kite and lightning; and they will tell you, as all history portrays, that knowledge comes only after close, vigilant thought, and show me that boy who is reserved, thoughtful and inquisitive, and when he comes to manhood I will point you to an intellect; or the girl who sees beauty in nature, and admires nature, for its beauty and instruction, and I will show you a store of intellectual brightness.

DIRT.

Old Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students, "Don't be afraid of a little dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon that 'dirty grease-spot' on your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change, and becomes soap. Now rub it with a little water, and it disappears; it is neither grease, soap, water, nor dirt. That is not a very odorous pile of dirt you observe there. Well, scatter a little gypsum over it, and it is not longer dirty. Everything you call dirt is worthy of your notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it! It will all separate into very clean elements. Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So, after all, you were kissing dirt."

There is no telling what a young gentleman, what is dirt."

Showy Accomplishments.

There are few greater mistakes than the prevailing disposition among people in middle life to bring up their daughters as fine ladies, neglecting useful knowledge for showy accomplishments. "The notions," it has been justly observed, "which girls thus educated acquire of their own importance, is in an inverse ratio to their true value. With just enough of fashionable refinement to disqualify them for the duties of their proper station, and render them ridiculous in a higher sphere, what are such fine ladies fit for? Nothing, that I know, but to be kept like wax figures in a glass case. Woe to the man that is linked to one of them! If half the time and money wasted on the music, the dancing, and embroidery, were employed in teaching them the useful arts of making shirts and mending stockings, and managing household affairs, their present qualifications as wives and mothers would be increased four-fold."

A Liberal Education.

It is quite common to hear the phrase "liberal education" used by careless speakers as synonymous with collegiate or academical education; whereas they by no means import the same thing. A liberal education is often acquired, like the learning of that wonderful scholar, Adam Clark, without the aid of a university, while a college education is often the most illiberal education in world. The ancient languages and the higher mathematics are very properly called "liberal studies," but whether the student becomes liberally educated in them will depend much more on the manner than the place of his study. We are thus critical about the use of these words because there is a manifest injustice in inculcating, by a false form of speech, the idea that there are no liberal scholars who have not a parchment certificate of the fact.

Beautiful Extract.

DO TREES TALK? Have they no leafy lungs? Do they not at sunrise, when the winds blow, and the birds are carolling their songs, play a sweet music? Who has ever heard the soft whisper of the green leaves in spring time on a sunny morning, who did not feel as though rain-bow gleams were running through his heart? And then when the peach-blossoms hang like rubies from the stem of the parent tree; when the morning glory, like a nun before the shrine of God, unfolds her beautiful face, and the moss-roses open their crimson lips, sparkling with the nectar that falls from heaven, who does not bless his Maker?

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamers DANIEL WEBSTER and GEORGIA, have arrived at New York from Chagres bringing news from California to the 15th Oct., \$2,447,242 on freight and in the hands of passengers, and about 800 passengers.

The general news from California is not greatly important, but of considerable interest in its details.

The accounts from the mining regions appear to be generally satisfactory.

The Agricultural, Mining, Mechanical and Commercial interests are in full tide of prosperous career. Mechanics readily obtain steady employment at \$8 per day, and common laborers at \$5, and from the large number of buildings in progress, it is probably they will be all engaged for the next six months.

Great hauls, beautiful specimens, new and extensive digging and quartz discoveries, together with wharf and city improvements, massive fire proof buildings of brick, iron and stone, and increased facilities for locomotion by land and water, now absorb public attention, to the exclusion of a dreadful conflagration, daring robbery, and summary hangings.

The Southern Convention for the division of the State, was held on Monday, the 20th ult. Those favorable to the project have at length united upon Santa Barbara as the place where the delegates are to assemble.

Some idea of the traffic between San Francisco and the Southern mines may be formed from the fact that there are at this moment ten steamers plying between San Francisco and Stockton. There are ten, also, plying between San Francisco and Sacramento. The latter are for the most part of a larger size than those on the San Joaquin River, and make the trip of about 120 miles in from 7 to 8 hours. In the elegance of their accommodations and the luxuries of their larder, they might compare favorably with any passenger vessel in the world. There are ten other steamers plying from Sacramento to different places above that city. One year ago there was but one steamer in Oregon, the Columbia; there are eleven steamboats of different kinds running in the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, not including the Pacific steamers Sea Gull and Columbia, running between Oregon and California.

The Mormons have at length taken possession of the rancho of San Bernardino, near Los Angeles, for which they paid \$102,000, \$25,000 was paid down, and the remainder is to be paid in two equal annual payments. It is said to be their intention to build a great city there, and a railroad to Salt Lake is confidently spoken of. It is also said, that the heads of the Church of Deseret have given directions to the Mormons in Europe, that all the emigration to this country must, in future, come by the way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Diego.

The population of San Bernardino is to be increased by five thousand within the next six months. It contains within its boundaries more than eighty thousand acres of excellent land, a great part of which can be irrigated. The Santa Ana river runs through it, furnishing a large and unfailing supply of pure water, and having excellent mill seats. The mountains near are covered with pine sufficient to supply with lumber all Southern California for years.

Stockton, in the early part of the month, became the scene of outrages of a similar character to those which some time since disgraced San Francisco. On the 3d inst., three men were shot in the vicinity of Stockton; on Saturday evening an attempt was made to shoot two others, without provocation; at the same night, a Mexican was most unmercifully butchered in a house in the outskirts of the city; and on Sunday morning an attempt was made to shoot a gentleman for no reason that he could imagine. This is a most unprecedented state of things in that city, and has excited considerable sensation.

It is stated in one of the San Francisco papers that insanity is very prevalent in California.

There is scarcely a physician in the State who has not had more patients than one. Hardly a vessel leaves the port for the Atlantic States which does not take away one sufferer for medical aid. A judge of one of the lower courts in San Francisco has stated that more than one hundred and fifty cases had come under his observation in that city in less than six months; and the editor of *The Courier* thinks there have been at least four hundred victims since the settlement of the place by the Americans. At the mines, the disease is also prevalent. In fact, the accounts make it plain, that in no other known community has there ever been so large a proportion of persons deprived of their reason, and needing the tenderest cares of sympathizing kindred, and the humane guardianship of public institutions.

The tide of travel at California during the last month or two appears reversed, the departures greatly exceeding the arrivals.

A company of 40 men, with light teams, have arrived, having left the Missouri River in May last. They found an abundance of grass and water on the plains, and although they came by the Truckee River route, met with no difficulty whatever. The health of the company has been uninterrupted good.

MINING NEWS.—As regards the Mines, says the *San Francisco Herald*, all accounts from the interior concur in representing the yield as unusually large. New placers are being constantly discovered, and those abandoned successfully reworked. Quartz mining is claiming the attention of great numbers of our citizens. The yield of some of the ledges is almost incredible. Experience has demonstrated, however, that unless a mine is of surpassing richness it cannot be successfully worked without powerful machinery and a heavy outlay of capital. A number of companies have provided themselves with machinery, and before winter sets in there will be at least fifty crushing mills in operation. The *Beaver* says:—The amount of gold which is now being taken out on the Yuba and Feather Rivers is unusually large.—In Sweetland's diggings, (a peculiar locality, in which the miner has to penetrate through several feet of sand, and a deep bed of rotten cobble stones), an extraordinary success has attended the worker; and, in a word, throughout the whole of the northern mines, a most brilliant future is being on the heels of an extraordinary present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer AFRICA, arrived at New York, Wednesday last, bringing seven days late news from Europe.

ENGLAND.—Kossuth was still received with the warmest attention. He would certainly leave in the Washington. He had an interview with Mazzini, on the 4th.

A correspondence had taken place between the British and Austrian governments, relative to Kossuth's reception in England. Lord Palmerston has replied that his government had nothing to do with it.

The actual receipts of the Great Exhibition were £530,000. The surplus after all claims are paid will be £260,000. The Royal Commissioners have announced that they will not take the responsibility of retaining the Crystal Palace, and it will be taken down by the Queen does not interfere.

Kossuth on the 3d inst., addressed a large meeting of the working classes in Copenhagen Fields. His speech was, to a great extent, a repetition of his former eulogies on England and America, mingled with denunciations of Austria and Russia. His last address to the English people was to be delivered on Thursday.

A person can have breakfast in London and sup in Dublin the same day, and vice versa. The whole distance is 206 miles by land, and 64 by sea.

The Submarine Telegraph connecting England and France is now in perfect condition. It was to be opened in a few days.

IRELAND.—Notwithstanding the approach of winter, emigration continues unabated, and a *Silgo* paper says a competent household servant is to be had.

FRANCE.—M. Corbin has declined the appointment of Minister of Justice, and M. David appointed in his place.

The National Assembly renewed its sittings on the 4th, when M. Dupin was re-elected President.

Louis Napoleon's message is very voluminous and conciliatory. It commences by professions of a desire to preserve the institutions of the country against Democracy, and gives an account of a Ministry, Interior, and of the various concessions of railways to Companies.

The President expresses himself in severe language against the anarchists who have fixed 1852 as a point of rendezvous. He declares that without deviating from the policy of order, he is of opinion that the law of 31st May should be revoked in all points which has for its object the restriction of universal suffrage. The message terminates by stating the willingness of the President to conciliate, in order to bring about a legal solution of the movement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st Oct. have been received. The news from the frontier continues of a very alarming and unsatisfactory character. The revolt and disturbances have spread into Mozambique country and the Bechuanas. The Kaffirs stripped and surrounded two companies of the Queen's 2d Regiment, and killed Capt. Oidham, two sergeants, and nineteen rank and file, twenty-three wounded and eight missing. The advance of a relief prevented further loss.

great strength and superiority in numbers, meditate an attack on Grahamstown, the inhabitants of which place are at length arousing themselves to assist the military.

Four severe engagements were fought within a fortnight, besides several skirmishes, in which the total loss to the British was not less than fifty men. The prospect of an early termination of the war seems as remote as ever. The price of bread has risen fifty per cent at the Cape.

Advices from Hanover, state that the accounts of the King's health continued to be very unfavorable.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers announce that several commercial houses of the South of Spain had united to fit out at their own expense two steamers to protect merchandise against the attacks of the Moors.

ADVERTISING.—The Providence Post has the following, which we copy, because it contains truths which every business man should read:—"Mr. V. B. Palmer, a man of remarkable capacity, and with an experience such as few men have enjoyed, and who for the last ten years has occupied a most important relation between publishers and the business public, a relation, we fear, not sufficiently appreciated by either, says:—Advertising is the great lever of success with the merchant." He gives illustrations by hundreds of cases, in which firms of moderate business, and comparatively unknown, have resolved to expend \$500, \$1000, or \$2000, and in some cases as high as \$10,000 a year in advertising. Their business at once rushed up to a point of prosperity never known to them before, and in a few years the proprietors retired on princely fortunes. This is all natural enough, says Mr. Palmer.—The newspapers give the public, far and near, every day information. A merchant can make himself known, and the nature of his business too, through the newspapers. He can draw the eyes of 50,000 persons directly upon his store and stock of goods, and by doing so, he cannot fail to increase his sales to an enormous extent." Why! continues Mr. Palmer, "this matter is not yet fully understood, but our dealers throughout the country are getting awake to the subject, and it will not be long before a merchant will as soon think of taking a journey in a car without an engine attached as to attempt to succeed in business without advertising. Every body sees that all who go into the advertising plan extensively succeed, while most others who do not take this advantage, grope along for years in the dark."

We learn from the English papers, that the increased height to which the Nile has risen this year, has caused a great deal of damage in the country, and some of the next year's crops will suffer considerably from it. In some places the embankments have given away, and whole villages have been destroyed by the flood.

On the arrival at Bangor, Me., of a Boston steamer, a few days since, a very sorrowful looking rice cake was rolled upon the wharf, well stuffed with cabbage. An accident befel, when out rolled a few of the cabbages, revealing a barrel of gin.

BY THE MAIL.

ICE CULTURE.—A NEW FEATURE.—The eloquent eulogy on the ice trade and ice merchants, paid by Hon. Mr. Everett, in his speech at Lowell, a few weeks ago, would seem to authorize almost any new scheme which may be suggested, calculated to promote the extension of the trade, or insure the necessary crops.

It will be recollected, by some, that a few years ago Mr. Tudor erected, on the shore of Fresh Pond, an immense shallow reservoir, elevated some six or eight feet on posts, and into this the water of the pond was pumped at intervals, in the freezing season, so as gradually to produce a solid body of ice of any desired thickness. The scheme did not work well, and was finally abandoned. Now, however, taught by that experience, a better plan has been suggested for procuring ice early, or when the season is too mild to freeze over the deep water of the pond; and this is, by making an artificial pond, of an equal depth, and letting the water into it as fast as it freezes. Workmen are now engaged in large numbers on the Fresh Pond Meadows, in preparing such a pond. It will cover about twenty-five acres of land, with a clay bottom, and so much lower than Fresh Pond that the water of the pond may be let into it in any quantity desirable. As this pond will be very shallow, it will freeze over readily, and it would seem, must secure a crop of ice in the midst of our winters. Of course it may be cropped as often as it can be frozen of sufficient thickness. The making of the pond, it is calculated, will cost about \$25,000, or \$1000 per acre, and the necessary buildings for storing the ice, about as much more.—*Banker Hill Aurora.*

KOSSUTH'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—The Times says:—"He stands about five feet eight inches in height, has a slight and apparently not strongly knit frame, and is a little round-shouldered. His face is rather oval; a pair of bluish grey eyes, which somewhat reminded me of O'Connell's in expression, well set beneath a full and arched brow, give an animated and intelligent look to his countenance. His forehead, high and broad, is deeply wrinkled, and his hair has just begun to grizzle at the head of straight dark hair, and to leave a bald spot behind. He has not got the true Hungarian nose, but it is a fair, well-formed feature, such as a French passport would describe as *moyen*, a thick mustache nearly covers his mouth, except when he speaks or smiles, and unites with beard and whiskers in a full clump of dark hair falling down from his chin. Whether from his recent captivity or from constitutional causes, there is somewhat an air of lassitude in his look, to which the fatigues of his voyage not improbably contributed. Altogether he gives one the idea of a man of thought rather than of a man of action, and is a speculative air in his face, mingled with a degree of melancholy, which would mark him for a visionary, or theoretical enthusiast rather than for a great leader or a soldier."

THE GROSS SHOPS OF BOSTON.—At the meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen Wednesday afternoon, Marshal Tukey made the following report in answer to an order of inquiry offered by Alderman Grant:—"The whole number of places in the city where liquor is sold, is 1500. In Ward 1 there are 335 places; ward 2, 288; ward 3, 124; ward 4, 218; ward 5, 21; ward 6, 36; ward 7, 256; ward 8, 97; ward 9, 26; ward 10, 111; ward 11, 67; ward 12, 95. American dealers, 490; Germans and Swedes, 110, Irish, 900, sold in cellars, 310; above ground, 1190. Male dealers, 1374; female, 60. 127. Sold in oyster and ice cream saloons, 65; bowling alleys, 93; buildings for sale, 14; groceries, 469; other places, 1031. All first class hotels except 4, have an open bar for the sale of liquor. In answer to the eight interrogatories requiring him to give an opinion of the means best calculated to check the progress of crime and intemperance whereby our taxes are greatly increased, and the reputation of the city injured, he replied, "Execute the laws."

A SHIP STRUCK BY A WHALE.—The Ship *Bella Vascongada*, LATINA, and the Spanish barque *General Churruarín*, Castro, arrived at Singapore, the 1st on the 11th, and the last on the 13th of August, both having left Cadix on the 17th of May.—These were very quick passages, of eighty-six and eighty-eight days respectively.—The *Bella Vascongada* on the 31st of July last, struck a large fish with considerable violence. It was at first supposed that the vessel had come in contact with a log of wood, but a quantity of blood came up alongside, and a large object was seen floating behind. It is probable that the fish in question was a sleeping whale, which no doubt, was disagreeably surprised to be so rudely aroused from its slumber.

WITHIN twenty miles of Albany there is a vast cave, far exceeding in its extent and novelty, the mammoth cave of Kentucky. It has been explored over eleven miles; it is traversed by a small river from one end to the other; which contains a deep lake, nearly a mile square, and an amphitheatre of equal dimensions, over which hangs a dome, the height of which has never yet been calculated, but which rockets of the largest size have entirely failed to make visible or to reach.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—Smear a piece of flannel with common white, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots will in this way be almost instantaneously removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.

CHAMBERLAIN.—The Lake Superior Journal published at Sault Ste. Marie, says that cranberries are very abundant in that region, this season, and will make quite an item of export.

THE BANGOR PAPERS say that tin pails are very fashionable in that place lately, in early walks occasionally, when the stuff slops over, it don't smell half so much like rum.

"GIRLS who rise soon and walk quick. Steal roses from Aurora's face; But when they given used till ten, Aurora steals them back again."

GOLD DUG FROM AN ONION PATCH.

Robert Smith at the San Jose Mission, California, has raised two acres of onions, which yielded 2,500 sacks, averaging 42 pounds each, or 255,000 pounds in all.—Some of the onions weigh two pounds each, and the average of the whole is 24 ounces each! He was selling them at 20 cents per pound. If he gets but 15 cents per pound for his entire crop, it will amount to the snug sum of \$37,500! This is said to be but the average yield of the onion crop throughout the Santa Clara valley. It eclipses famous old Vethersfield entirely, and shows that an onion patch is by no means a despicable gold placer.—Neither indeed is a potato patch, nor a lily field, in that most wonderful country. Dr. Basham of Santa Clara, raised 800 bushels of potatoes to the acre there, and sold them from six to seven cents per lb. Gen. Vallejo sold his standing grass for \$15,000. The party purchasing it, expended \$20,000 to cut and cure the same, and afterwards realized \$100,000 profit in the sale of the hay! The market price for hay is somewhere between \$39 and \$50 per ton.

ABANY REG.

A BRAVE BOY.—A boy in New Jersey, at various times, saved four lives before he was ten years old. When a little over eight years old he saw his younger brother break through the ice where the water was four feet deep. He had to run twelve or fifteen feet before he could reach the pond; and remembering having heard his mother read from one of Peter Parley's clever books, of a person saving another's life, when the ice was not strong enough for him to walk on, by creeping he, he laid down on the ice, and reached into the water, and pulled him out by the hair, after he had sunk for the third time. Creeping backward, he drew the rescued sufferer to the shore. After this, he saved the lives of three boys at the same pond, and in one of these instances showed as much coolness and presence of mind as any grown person could. Seeing the ice was too thin to bear him, he tried to borrow a sled of a boy who stood near by, who refused it; but, pushing the boy over, he seized the sled, and shoved it to the sinking lad, who caught hold of it, and he, holding on by the string, pulled him to the shore. We have only to add, that this clever child was as good as he was manly and brave.

A CUNNING FIGHT.—A gentleman of this town having a rattlesnake in a box with tin bars, put a rat in, to see his snakepick specimen of swallowing. The snake struck at the rat, and the rat finding himself in close quarters with a deadly enemy, like all cowards, began to show fight when he could do no better. He attacked his adversary with spirit, and continued to bite him on the head and neck until he gained a complete victory. The snake died of his wounds in a few minutes, and the rat was killed by a dog; but we are not informed what became of the dog that killed the rat that whipped the snake that lay in the box that Charley built.

ANDERSON (S. C.) GOV.

EXPLAIN CORN OR MELLEY.—We learn that one of the seeds found in the hand of an Egyptian mummy has been made to vegetate in Boston. It is a corn, and the southern corn mentioned in a late Journal. The seed is of the estimated age of 3500 or 4000 years. The last time the plant was green, Abraham or Joseph may have seen it. The vitality of the seed is truly wonderful. The appearance of the head of grain which it now bears betoken the very great antiquity of the original seed. Such corn was not many ages removed from wild corn or common grass, while the stalk and leaves are precisely those of Indian maize under a limited removal from its natural or wild growth.

ONE WAY TO DO IT.—In Russia the transportation of passengers by diligence is a monopoly, and one of the rules is that each passenger may have 40 pounds baggage free, but must pay the rest.—The passengers got in the way of bribing the weighers and conductors so that nothing came in for extra baggage. The managers of the monopoly got over this difficulty in a curious way; they had this baggage stolen, and as the passengers could not show a receipt for it, he had no remedy. Thus the disposition to have extra weight carried gratis was effectually overthrown, honesty was restored, and the profits of the monopoly made fat again.

THE WAY TO REG.—It is often easier to obtain favors from the pride than charities of men. A shrewd preacher, after an eloquent charity sermon, said to his hearers:—"I am afraid that the sympathy displayed in your contributions that you may give too much. I caution you, therefore, that you should be just before you are generous; and wish you to understand that we desire no one who cannot pay his debts to put anything in the plate."

THE COLLECTION was a rousing one.

GAME FOR SPORTSMEN.—The Saginaw Times says:—Our market is constantly supplied with venison, elk and bear meat, ducks and other wild game. We lately saw an Indian who had within a few weeks killed nineteen Elk, and says the upper country is filled with elk, bear, deer, wild turkeys and almost every variety of game. The carcass of a buck was brought to town last week, which, dressed, weighed two hundred and twenty nine pounds!

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES. Statistical Abstract for the year 1852, estimates the number of newspapers published in the United States, annually, at 412,880,000, being equal to sixteen and a half copies per year for every man, woman and child. While in the British empire only one is published for every 2000 of the inhabitants; in Belgium, one to every 25,000; in Persia, one to every 29,186; in Russia, only three copies to 1,000,000.

EARLY RISER.—A Washington paper says:—Among the early risers we encountered near the market place on the avenue, this morning, were one Daniel Webster and one Winfield Scott. The latter, the favorable time for a pleasant how-do-you-do with an old gentleman, by the name of Henry Clay, during his occasional visits to this city, is at sunrise in the morning, in the same vicinity.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

On Thursday next, the millions who now inhabit these United States, will rest from their labor and assemble in their respective places of worship, to render thanks unto the Giver of all things for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to them. Never have we had greater cause for thanksgiving, and a more fitting season for praise and adoration has never been known to America. As a people we are truly blessed. We are at peace with the nations of the earth, and are undisturbed by bickering or strife within; plenty fills our borders, and prosperity has attended every effort at advancement. Our commerce is extended to every quarter of the globe, and from the marts of Europe the base and snow are enlivening to our shores. Divisions, that for a time convulsed us, are now shattered, and the widest advocates of dismemberment have been silenced by the stern decision of the people. Never did a nation present such a picture of general prosperity, and the world has never seen one rise thus suddenly from a trackless wilderness to the highest position. How long we are to retain our present enviable position remains for those to say, who, (under God) are alive to the great privileges they enjoy, and who, on Thursday next, will acknowledge with praise and thanksgiving, the blessings they have received at the hand of Him who has sustained the cause of liberty and justice.

While we thus favored, the inhabitants of other lands have suffered from fire, pestilence, and the sword. Mexico at this moment is in the midst of revolution and its attendant horrors. Cuba has been the scene of bloodshed and crime; Sweden, with grain in all her neighboring kingdoms, has suffered the pangs of famine; the Canary Isles are almost depopulated by the plague; Amidi, with three-fourths of its inhabitants, has been swallowed up by an earthquake, and the remainder of Italy is in a state of oppression. Hungary has fled freely for liberty, and Russia is preparing through Austria to visit Turkey with vengeance for having harbored the rebel; Chili is in revolution; England has starving Ireland on one hand, and on the other the Caffre war; Germany is unsettled; China has only subjects to cut in quarters, and the calm in France but precedes a political storm. Thus each and all the nations have commotion within or without to distract them. Let Americans feel this, then they duly appreciate the mercy and favor shown them, and while they are alive to the comforts they enjoy, let them, as they participate in all the pleasures of the festive season, think also of the less fortunate. Let them remember the poor and needy, and more than this, let them open their hearts and hands, giving them cheering words, and the more substantial aid so much needed, now that the frost and snow of winter are near us.

Include in what positions one may be, they great or refined, there is none that carries with it that real stirring heart-felt pleasure which rewards the acts of a cheerful giver. The poor with its seldom suffer, and it is gratifying to know that they have ever been cared for. The time has come when they may again claim our bounty, and this, of all others, is the most fitting reason to befriend them.

THE LATTER HEAVENS.—One of the latest humbugs that has appeared in this centre of all humbugs, is that entitled "The Circle of Correspondence," of which a certain gentleman, who bears the apostolic name of "J. St. John Stevens" is the proprietor. This "Circle" is a most philanthropic number, under the singular task of furnishing a gratuitous correspondence to all country papers, whose editors are disposed to accept and regularly publish the same. The "Circle" is a favored only reserving to themselves, as an equivalent, "the right to insert occasionally, in a news paragraph," a kind notice of a friend. This revealing that once gives a key to this "gratuitous correspondence." Persons wishing to advertise their goods or services, or to obtain a list of names, or to receive more letters are dispatched to distant newspapers for publication. Now there is a considerable amount of gossip in these letters, and those who receive them lay them before their coffee, with a considerable flourish of trumpets, loaded with "New York Correspondence of the Evening Post," &c. &c. These letters are of course well interlarded with "kindly notices of friends," or in other words regularly paid for puff—N. Y. Express.

Among others, have been favored with the circular and letters of the above named "Circle," all of which bear the strongest mark of humbug. With the circular came a letter full of "gossip," such as it is, interlarded with puff of the "net," and closing with a promise of more of the same sort. Since its receipt, we have been favored with another from this doughty knight of "St. John," and two from "Oliver." But as we have not room fit to give them place with a flaming epistle, it is probable, at least it is to be hoped, that we shall be spared further effusions of this sort.

We give the following extracts, (verbatim) that the paper may not have his labor in vain. The paper is welcome to all the benefit he may derive from our circulation. Speaking of Father Mathew, he says:—"What a good old man he is! The benefit for him at Barnum's Museum (our great temple of place of amusement) yielded him 608, we hear. They played 'The Drunkard' on the ocean!"

"Barnum offers \$200 for a new, real, moral drama, for his Museum, deliverable 141 February next. Simplicity, however, and morality are wanted for it. Here's a chance for genius!"

"They say the indelible Barnum has bought, or hired the whole building (Crystal Palace) for \$180,000, and that it is to be erected on Governor's Island, opposite this city, and another great 'World's Fair' exhibited in 1852, to keep open 12 months!"

"One thing we may miss—the Queen may not send her ungrateful Noli-mo-dimond, worth as it is so many millions; but we observe they have got up already in Barnum's Museum a perfect facsimile of that precious stone with its setting and the 'copy' is rather coarse! So we can have a copy and a very correct one if we cannot have the grand original."

There, that will do for "the occasional notices of a friend." The addition of another night in some way the lustre of the facsimile of the celebrated "Noli-mo-dimond." We cannot, however, without giving our readers a specimen of the "gossip" intended for them, by "Observer"—"The buglers are hard to work in this quarter. Almost every night some dwelling or store is broken into and plundered. In some cases they get into a building, cook the victuals, eat it all up, and then leave a note of thanks well making off with the plate and furniture."

Now it is barely possible that, these bugles (who are hard to work) and cutting victuals that don't belong to them) might be induced to try a few of *Lyon's Magnetic Pills*, if the victims of their voracity were left to indulge them, with such dainties.—We merely hint at such a course, though it is more than probable that "Observer" has already hit upon the same treatment. If the experiment is successful it is not likely that he will keep it from the world.

At a Meeting of the Fire Wardens, held on Saturday evening, the 17th, it was voted, that a Committee be raised to confer with Engine Company No. 1, with power to make alterations in the house, or to enlarge or build a new house, and also to procure a Hose Cart for the Company. Voted, that E. T. Atkin, J. Eldred and J. R. Weaver be the committee.—Voted, that a committee be raised to provide a company for Engine No. 3, and if no company can be raised for the present location, to report the expediency of changing the location.

On Thursday evening, the opening lecture before the Mechanics Association, was delivered by Rev. T. Starr King—subject, SOCRATES.

The crowd of students who were present at length, though it is worthy of high encomiums, not only for the richness of the thought displayed, but also for the finish and beauty of the diction.

The lecturer introduced the Philosophy as daily threading the streets of Athens in his humble garb, pausing only to note the time of his birth, his parents, early education (after the manner of the Athenian youth) his apprenticeship to his father, the sculptor Sophroniscus, and his subsequent desire for a higher sphere of action, which resulted in his giving up the clapping of marble, that he might devote himself exclusively to the sculpturing of souls.

The habits of Socrates, his wonderful powers of analysis, aptness of thought and comprehension; his mastery thrusts in logic, which overthrew all the arguments of his opponents by the most simple means, and, above all, his tranquillity of soul and sense of duty which guided him to the one point, in the defence of which his life was sacrificed to the wild passions of the Athenians—were all handled with that freedom which can only be acquired by an intimate acquaintance with the historians of the time.

With the public life of Socrates, the lecturer also gave us an insight into his domestic relations, not forgetting to notice Xanthippe, the tartarum, and her mode of testing his philosophy, closing with a feeling description of his courageous stand against his accusers, Melitus, Anytus and Lycon, his powerful defence, made without art or fear, his denunciation of Athenian vices, his putting with his friends, particularly Plato and Crito, and the last scene of all—the drinking of the hemlock juice, with a calm eye and steady hand, commending his soul to the Duty to whose service he had devoted his life.

The evening was fine, the house was well filled, and we believe there was a general expression of satisfaction from all present. The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Vinton, on Thursday the 10th of December.

The prospects for a successful course of lectures are very encouraging, our citizens having purchased tickets with a liberality that will warrant the committee in procuring Lecturers of the first talent, and we hope they may be sustained in their efforts to cater to the intellectual taste of our community.

AMERICAN BEEF is fast taking the lead of all cured meats brought into the English market. It is superior to the Irish and equal to the best Scotch ones, paying a remunerative profit at thirty three per cent below the latter and at about twenty five per cent below the former.

Since the introduction of free trade (1846) the increased consumption of the American article has been very great. The importations from America (1850) amounted to twenty thousand three of three hundred and four pounds; from Ireland, during the same period but one thousand three were received. The Scotch article is driven out of the market, and the packers have turned their attention exclusively to the curing of pork. The Scotch pork and bacon is superior to the American article, and on this account, though higher, is still in demand for their own shiping.

Shoppers give the preference to American beef over all others, and at the present time a considerable portion of the British navy is supplied with Western Beef.

Some idea can be formed of the extent of the business from the fact that Ohio, in 1849, produced 1,41,937 hogs, valued at \$1,874,000, and 638,218 beef cattle, valued at \$6,638,360. Other Western States engaged in raising the same stock, show equally favorable returns, and this bulk of all this produce finds its way to the English market, via New Orleans. We find in the "Annual Statement," prepared by the editors of the *New Orleans Price Current*, that the value of pork and beef received at that port, for the 3 years, was as follows:

Some idea can be formed of the extent of the business from the fact that Ohio, in 1849, produced 1,41,937 hogs, valued at \$1,874,000, and 638,218 beef cattle, valued at \$6,638,360. Other Western States engaged in raising the same stock, show equally favorable returns, and this bulk of all this produce finds its way to the English market, via New Orleans. We find in the "Annual Statement," prepared by the editors of the *New Orleans Price Current*, that the value of pork and beef received at that port, for the 3 years, was as follows:

Some idea can be formed of the extent of the business from the fact that Ohio, in 1849, produced 1,41,937 hogs, valued at \$1,874,000, and 638,218 beef cattle, valued at \$6,638,360. Other Western States engaged in raising the same stock, show equally favorable returns, and this bulk of all this produce finds its way to the English market, via New Orleans. We find in the "Annual Statement," prepared by the editors of the *New Orleans Price Current*, that the value of pork and beef received at that port, for the 3 years, was as follows:

Some idea can be formed of the extent of the business from the fact that Ohio, in 1849, produced 1,41,937 hogs, valued at \$1,874,000, and 638,218 beef cattle, valued at \$6,638,360. Other Western States engaged in raising the same stock, show equally favorable returns, and this bulk of all this produce finds its way to the English market, via New Orleans. We find in the "Annual Statement," prepared by the editors of the *New Orleans Price Current*, that the value of pork and beef received at that port, for the 3 years, was as follows:

Some idea can be formed of the extent of the business from the fact that Ohio, in 1849, produced 1,41,937 hogs, valued at \$1,874,000, and 638,218 beef cattle, valued at \$6,638,360. Other Western States engaged in raising the same stock, show equally favorable returns, and this bulk of all this produce finds its way to the English market, via New Orleans. We find in the "Annual Statement," prepared by the editors of the *New Orleans Price Current*, that the value of pork and beef received at that port, for the 3 years, was as follows:

Some idea can be formed of the extent of the business from the fact that Ohio, in 1849, produced 1,41,937 hogs, valued at \$1,874,000, and 638,218 beef cattle, valued at \$6,638,360. Other Western States engaged in raising the same stock, show equally favorable returns, and this bulk of all this produce finds its way to the English market, via New Orleans. We find in the "Annual Statement," prepared by the editors of the *New Orleans Price Current*, that the value of pork and beef received at that port, for the 3 years, was as follows:

Some idea can be formed of the extent of the business from the fact that Ohio, in 1849, produced 1,41,937 hogs, valued at \$1,874,000, and 638,218 beef cattle, valued at \$6,638,360. Other Western States engaged in raising the same stock, show equally favorable returns, and this bulk of all this produce finds its way to the English market, via New Orleans. We find in the "Annual Statement," prepared by the editors of the *New Orleans Price Current*, that the value of pork and beef received at that port, for the 3 years, was as follows:

Newton Brothers' GROCERIES,

Just received per ship from New York, consisting of the following Goods:—

PROVISIONS, &c.

600 BAIRDS Superfine and Extra Flour; 150 lbs. Lard; 97 boxes Cheese; 20 boxes Herring; 230 boxes Fine Salt; 23 cases Ground Table Salt; 2 cases Prime Rice; 23 cases Sausages; 210 boxes Extra Flour; 16 bags extra Graham Flour; 100 bags new Buckwheat; 25 bbls. Split Bread and Crackers; 10 bags Hock's Farina.

SEAGRASS & COFFEE.

86 BOXES brown Havana Sugar; 20 bbls. crushed Sugar; 10 bbls. ground Sugar; 20 bbls. refined Sugar; 4 boxes Java Coffee; 25 bags Rio Coffee; 10 bags Java Coffee; 10 bags St. Domingo Coffee; 25 boxes Ground Coffee.

FOREIGN FRUIT, &c.

50 BOXES new bunch Raisins; 25 quarter boxes new Raisins; 10 cases Currants; 20 bags Peanuts; 5 boxes Citrus; 25 Ground Spices; 4 cases prime Tomatoes.

MUSTARD, OLIVE OIL, &c.

25 BOXES Durham Mustard; 15 baskets Olive Oil; 5 cases English Pickles; 20 boxes Pepper Sauce; 16 boxes Chocolate and Cocoa; 10 cases Macaroni and Vermicelli.

SOAP, STARCH, &c.

75 BOXES Extra and No. 1 Soap; 20 boxes Soap and Emery Soap; 10 boxes Soap and Pearl Starch; 2 boxes Lard Soap; 20 boxes Pearl Starch; 2 boxes Adamantine Candles.

TORRADO & STUFF.

20 BOXES Torrado; 10 bbls. Smoking Tobacco; 3 cases Smoking Tobacco; 10 cases Smoking Tobacco; 20 cases Smoking Tobacco; 5 bbls. Scotch Whisky; 50 boxes Pineapple; 20 boxes Sugar; 10 cases Macaroni and Vermicelli.

STARCH, &c.

25 BOXES Extra and No. 1 Soap; 20 boxes Soap and Emery Soap; 10 boxes Soap and Pearl Starch; 2 boxes Lard Soap; 20 boxes Pearl Starch; 2 boxes Adamantine Candles.

PINE OIL & FLUID LAMPS.

B. H. TISDALE & SON, 128 THAMES STREET.

HAVE JUST OPENED their Fall and Winter stock of Lamps, comprising the best assortment ever offered in this place. Marble, Gilt, and Brass Standards, with and without Globes. Some new and splendid patterns, including Brackets, Mantel and Table Lamps, Globes, and every variety of hand Lamps—a splendid article of Night Lamp for 25 cents.

Oil Lamps of every description altered, Gases, Wicks for Fluid and Solar Lamps, Camphene and Fluid Chimneys, and every article requisite to a full and perfect stock.

Camphene Lamps of the newest patterns, giving the greatest light for sale low. Fresh Camphene, Pine Oil and Patent Fluid, for sale at all times, in any quantity, and warranted of first quality.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTHS, AND OTHER GOODS.

Fall & Winter Wear,

Brown & Mumford's,

which will be made up in the latest styles or to the taste of the Customer.

Newport, Sept. 22—2m.

WILLIAM HENRY MOISON,

late of Somerset, in the State of Mass., deceased, made his last will and testament, bearing date the 17th of May, 1850, and duly executed, which will was duly proved, approved, allowed and caused to be recorded, at a Court of Probate, holden at Taunton, in the County of Bristol, in said State, on the 5th of Nov. 1850, and that the Testator at the time of his death owned Real Estate in the Town of Newbury, wherein the said will may operate which said Real Estate said petitioner has since purchased of his widow Caroline B. Moison, said devise named in said will, and desiring that a Copy of said will of said William Henry Moison, and the seal of said Court of Probate of said County of Bristol, presented to this Court with said petition may be filed and recorded, in the Probate Office of said town of Newbury, pursuant to the laws of Rhode Island in such cases made and provided.

The name is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's office in Newbury on Monday, the 1st day of December next, at 10 o'clock A.M., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newbury Mercury, that all persons interested in said will, appear and show cause against the filing and recording said will and Probate.

Nov. 8. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Ck.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have been appointed by the Court of Probate, of Newbury, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

SYBIL PEABODY,

late of Newbury, widow, dec'd represented insolvent, and will meet at the Store, Clark & H. Partridge, in Newbury, on the 1st Monday in February, March, and April next, at 7 o'clock, P.M., to decide upon the claims that may be presented to us against said estate.

CLARK & H. PARTRIDGE, Comm'rs.

NEWPORT, Nov. 8, 1851.

And the subscriber having been appointed administrator on said Estate, and given bond to the law directors, required and approved, and to said estate, to make immediate payment to

6w. JEREMIAH PEABODY, Adm'r.

Stoves, Grates & Cylinders

LIVED AT SHORT NOTICE, with Soap Stone, or Fire-brick, at the Store Depot, Thames street, by

WM. H. BLISS.

WILLIAM H. BLISS,

—DEALER IN—

RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE

At Wholesale and Retail.

Jan. 12 1850.

FLOUR.

EXTRA and Medium Brands, of Heccker's do in Bags, Bags and bbls. Buckwheat, Corn and Fine Hour, at the low price of \$2.12 cts per yard. Also, a beautiful assortment of other qualities French Merinos, Silk Warp do, and Worsted Goods, for sale cheap by

Nov. 1. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

JAMES W. LYON, PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER, & COPPER SMITH,

NEWPORT, R.I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Pipe, and Pump, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing. Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

JAMES W. LYON.

Having been appointed agent of the Hudson Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co., is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Gutta Percha pipe, and sheet do, this pipe can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied. For conveying cold water possesses many advantages over lead as it is not affected by any of the acids or alkalis, it is entirely tasteless, does not break or crack, and is not liable to rust. It cannot be used by any of the acids or alkalis, it is entirely tasteless, does not break or crack, and is not liable to rust. It cannot be used by any of the acids or alkalis, it is entirely tasteless, does not break or crack, and is not liable to rust.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out.

April 5, 1851.

PAID ARRANGEMENT.

NEWPORT & PROVIDENCE.

THE STEAMER PERRY.

Capt. Geo. W. Woolsey, will on and after Monday, Sept. 22, 1851, leave Newport at 8.30 a.m., leave Providence at 1.30 p.m. Fare 75 cts.

Newport & Worcester by Prov. & Boston Railroad.

Passengers leaving Newport at 8.30 a.m., by steamer Perry, will take the 11 a.m. train at Providence, and arrive in Boston at 12.45 p.m.

Passengers leaving Boston at 12.45 p.m., by steamer Perry, will take the 11 a.m. train at Providence, and arrive in Newport at 1.30 p.m.

Passengers leaving Worcester by the 11 a.m. train of cars will take the steamer Perry at Providence at 1.30 p.m., and arrive in Newport at 3 p.m.

Fare between Worcester and Newport, \$1.50. Passengers and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

Sept. 27, 1851.

FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.

The steamer EMPIRE STATE, Captain Bayard, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings on the arrival of the steamer train of cars from Boston for New York, via Newport, leaving Newport at 8 o'clock, and arrive in New York at about 5 o'clock next morning.—Return, via Fall River, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as above, for New York, via Newport, leaving New York at about 8 o'clock, and on her return, leaving New York at 4 p.m.

For further particulars, inquire of

March 22. ANTHONY STEWART.

GREGORY'S

Boston and California Express.

FOR THE transmission of Specie, Bullion, Merchandise, &c., &c., with safety and dispatch, per every steamer leaving New York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, and the route through Nicaragua.

August 2. KINSELEY & CO., Agents.

130 Thames-st., Newport.

Furnished House To Let.

THE elegantly furnished house, situated on Washington Square, near the City Hall, one of the most beautiful locations in the town, and the former residence of Levi H. Gale, Esq., of New Orleans, will be let furnished, for the season. For particulars, inquire at the store of

D. J. & N. H. GOULD, Newport, June 14. No. 70, Thames street.

House to Let.

A new and convenient house, containing fourteen rooms, pleasantly situated in the south part of Newport, will be let for the season, furnished, possession can be had immediately if desired, those wanting such a house, will please enquire of

R. P. LEE, June 21. At the R. I. Union Bank.

The person hiring the house, can be supplied with a good Cook, and a Chamber maid.

Farm for Sale,

IN PORTSMOUTH.

THE Farm late the residence of Capt. John Stanton, pleasantly situated on the East side of this Island; second farm North of the City, containing about 100 acres, a two-story house and out buildings, two orchards &c.

For further particulars, enquire of

ISAAC GOULD, No. 70, Thames street.

Barn to Let.

A LARGE BARN with two lofts in good repair, apply to

April 12, 1851. H. SESSIONS.

Steam vs Horse.

THE subscriber keeps at his steam power shop No. 2 Sherman street, SASHES & BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c., at the lowest prices.

Orders punctually attended to.

SIMON MOFFITT, Newport, April 6, 1850.—4t.

N. M. CHAFEE, BRASS FOUNDER, PLUMBER, AND COPPER SMITH.

THE SUBSCRIBER from long experience and careful attention to his business, is in every way qualified to give satisfaction to all who may intrust him with their work.—on hand every article usually found in such establishments, among which are

COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, of every size and design, for forcing and suction.

BOILERS of every variety, from plain to highly gilt; latest patterns of Silver Basin Faucets, and Faucets of every description in use; Lead Pipe of every size and weight; sheet lead, brass, and Copper, and Castings of every kind on hand or made to order.

Particular attention paid to SHIP PLUMBING AND CASTINGS, and arrangements have been made with the manufacturers in Boston to furnish every variety of Gutta Percha, in pipes or in sheets which will be fitted to any use at the shortest notice.

All orders attended to with promptness and despatch, and all work warranted.

A share of public patronage solicited.

Sept. 13—4t.

CLOTHING.

OREGON CLOTHING STORE.

REPLENISHED with a large and complete assortment of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

COATS, of the latest styles, made from German and English broad cloth, and all the best of Kentucky, Scotch and Sack Coats.

PANTS, of black and blue broad cloth, of the best quality, striped and plaid, black, blue, and dark mixed Sattins, Vermont cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

VESTS, of plain black Satin, figured do, fancy do, Italian cloth, Valencia, and a great variety of other styles.

JACKETS, of black broad cloth, blue Sattin, mixed do, green sack jackets, blue plaid do, &c.

BOYS CLOTHING, consisting of a good assortment of Coats, Jackets, Pants and Vests.

FURNISHING GOODS, such as Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, under Shirts and Drawers.

PIECE GOODS, of a good assortment, such as broad cloth, striped do, and all the best of Kentucky, Scotch and Sack Coats.

HATS & CAPS, of the latest styles.

TRUNKS, VALISES, AND CARPET BAGS, of a good assortment which may always be found at this establishment as usual, at the lowest prices.

Please call and examine for yourselves at the

OREGON CLOTHING STORE, CORNER OF THAMES AND FRANKLIN STREETS. May 3, 1851.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment

NO. 163 THAMES STREET.

The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the public, to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part of

BROAD CLOTHS, GASMERE, AND VESTINGS, which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the latest styles, in the most thorough manner.

WILLIAM H. BLISS, Newport, Nov. 8, 1850.

JOSEPH H. HANCOCK, DRAPER & TAILOR,

121 Thames Street, Has now in store a variety of new Winter Goods, which he will make into Garments of any kind, in the best manner, and in a style to suit the purchaser.

Nov. 9, 1850.

WONDERFUL CURES!

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to CONSUMPTION.

Sold by R. J. TAYLOR, 102 Thames Street, Ang. 23, 1851—4t.

NEW GOODS.

RICH COLORED PRINTS, NEW PATTERN OF M. de LAINES, Cashmeres and Merinos, Long and Square Blanket Shawls, Irish Pointing and Plaid, Long and Short Scarfs, All Wool Tweeds and Cotton and Wool Blankets and Flannels.

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

THIS well known establishment is still conducted in the same manner it has always been. The centre and pleasant situation, and the comforts and luxuries to be found there, combine to render it agreeable and advantageous to the traveller.

Living here one of the firm of John L. Tucker & Co. so long at the head of the establishment, the Subscriber pledges his best exertions to maintain its reputation, and to give satisfaction to his customers.

WM. H. PARKER, Boston, Sept. 20, 1851.—3mos.

FLOUR.

100 BBL'S Choice Family Flour, 25 half bushels do do

Just received and for sale by

BARKER & BOONE, Nos. 4 and 6 South side, Market Square.

May 31.

DOCT. CUMMING'S Dental Toilet Sets, just received and for sale by

C. G. C. HAZARD, June 12 next door north of Post Office.

QUEST EXPANDERS.—A new article, for enlarging and strengthening the Chest—also Shoulder Braces in all the varieties.

LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.

BROWN & WHITE SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS very low at 100 THAMES, CORNER of MARY STREET by

LANGLEY & NORMAN.

WARRANTED PURE COD LIVER OIL!

JOSEPH BURNETT, APOTHECARY, No. 33, Tremont Row, BOSTON.

OFFERS to the public this valuable remedy for Consumptive, Scrofulous, and Rheumatic Affections, in the state of the greatest possible purity, and best prepared by himself, from the PUREST FISH LIVERS.

None but Healthy Cod.

Of the value of this Oil, in the affections above named, it is almost superfluous to speak at this time, when its merits are acknowledged by the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, and its adoption in their practice has been almost universal.

Dr. R. C. Williams, of London, after prescribing it in

400 Cases of Consumption, (in 254 of which he preserved full notes,) states in the London Journal of Medicine, "As the result of experience, confirmed by a rational consideration of its mode of action, the Pure, Fresh Oil, from the liver of the Cod, is more beneficial in the treatment of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, than any other agent,—medical, dietetic, or regimenal,—that has yet been employed. The public should be cautioned that in consequence of the HIGH REPUTATION deservedly enjoyed by the

GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, many unprincipled persons are imposing upon the public a worthless article, prepared from common Whale or Shark Liver Oil, or of that of fish, bleached to resemble in appearance the Oil from Cod's Liver.

An impure oil, or that prepared from stale or diseased livers, may be productive of deleterious consequences, causing aggravation of disease, derangement of the digestive economy, &c., &c. It is of

The Utmost Importance that the article should be not only COD LIVER OIL, but prepared from FRESH and HEALTHY LIVERS; and of this nature the advertiser warrants the article offered by him as especially worthy the attention of medical men, and others who are desirous of procuring a specific.

For sale by all the principal dealers in New England.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly answered.

Agents for Newport, C. G. C. HAZARD, and R. R. HAZARD & CO.

TO SELL OUT ALL.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO., WILL OFFER THEIR STOCK AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

—FOR—

NINETY DAYS!

—AT SUCH A—

REDUCTION!

AS WILL ACCOMPLISH THE SALE OF THEIR

Entire Stock,

PREPARATORY TO A

Dissolution of Copartnership,

On the First of February Next.

THE LADIES MAY EXPECT

"More than their Money's Worth"

192 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Nov. 1—6w.

MOST BEAUTIFUL STOVES!

THE SUBSCRIBER having replenished his stock of Stoves, is prepared to furnish all who may want of such fixtures with new and beautiful patterns, and at the lowest prices.

His stock is supplied with all the desirable styles, of open, air tight, and cylinder stoves, great little and small, from the highly ornamented and elegant ORIENTAL PARLOR COOK STOVE. Besides these, he calls particular attention to the Old Bay State Stove, the unequalled old Bay State introduced by him three years ago, and acknowledged to be the best cook stove in use.

The *Peter Cook Stove*, which throws out any quantity of heat and burns little fuel—the *May Flower*, like its name, a beauty of the first water, the unpretending but most useful *Kitchen Companion*, the *Perfect Union*, the *Republic* and the *Empire State*—all are good, economical and cheap—day cheap for the quality of the article sold at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction or the fee is refunded.

WM. H. BLISS, Oct. 18—4t.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store corner of Spring and Town streets, lately occupied by John Irish, where he intends to carry on the Saddle, Harness and Trunk business in all its varieties and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of articles usually kept in such an establishment, consisting in part of Trunks, Valises, Whips, Curry-Combs and Brushes, Chamois Skins, Distress, &c., &c.

All articles in his line made to order, at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited, and all orders thankfully and faithfully attended to.

FRANCIS STANHOPE, N. B. Repairing attended to with despatch. Oct. 23—6m.

CORN, FLOUR, MEAL, GRASS SEED, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store recently occupied by JOHN T. TILLEY, on the North side of Market Square, and intend keeping constantly for sale

CORN, FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

JOHN ELDRED, GEORGE W. PERRY, Sept. 27.—6m.

LOCK-SMITH

—AND—

BELL HANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken a part of N. M. Chafee's establishment, is now prepared to carry on all the branches of his business as lock-smith and bell-hanger. He keeps constantly on hand every variety of bells, locks, and keys, of the most approved patterns, which are furnished at the lowest rates, and all work warranted.

JOHN GLYNN, Sept. 13—4t. No. 210 Thames Street.

TAKE NOTICE.

COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns (PATENT STATE MAP FLOWER, PERFECT UNION, BROWNELL'S COAL STOVES, &c., &c., No. 19, Thames-st.

WM. BROWNELL, September 14, 1850.

Executor's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of the town of Portsmouth, Executor on the estate of

ELIZA CHASE,

late of Portsmouth, dec'd, and having accepted of said estate, I cheerfully and according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

ABNER CHASE, Executor, Portsmouth, Oct. 18, 1851.—6w *

WHEELER'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.

For purifying the Blood, creating an appetite, promoting digestion &c. Price per bottle 75 cents, for sale at

TILLEY'S, 75 cents, for sale at

Opposite the Post Office.

REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ. MORE LIGHT! NO HUMBUG! PHILIP RIDER,

DEALER IN PORTABLE BURNING FLUID, PATENT AND SAFETY CAMPENE, AND AGENT FOR THE BOSTON LAMP DEPOT, 171 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

Camphene hanging lamps, Parlor fluid lamps, Night Lamps, Lanterns, Oil lamps, altered to burn Patent Oil or Fluid. Fluid hanging lamps, Glass hand lamps, for Oil or Fluid, Patent filling caps, Chimneys, Wicking, Lamp repairer!